# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13. | FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOV. 14 1864. | NO. 404.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

## ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

*On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.*

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

| | |
|---|---|
| Second. The amount of capital stock is | $ 100,000 00 |
| The amount of capital stock paid up is | 60,000 00 |
| **ASSETS.** | |
| Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) | $ 50,327 42 |
| Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed | 42,500 00 |
| Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest | 6,229 66 |
| Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice | 40,000 00 |
| Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest | 110,001 98 |
| Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest | 21,151 12 |
| Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid | 9,685 64 |
| Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest | 580 74 |
| Office furniture, iron safe, &c. | 949 45 |
| Revenue stamps | 45 95 |
| Total | $ 281,471 96 |
| **LIABILITIES.** | |
| 1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors | none. |
| 2d. Losses adjusted and not due | none. |
| 3d. " " " due | none. |
| 4th. Losses unadjusted | none. |
| 5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, $4,000, 1 policy $3,000* | $ 7,000 |
| 6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate | 2,152,800 00 |

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of $4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencountre. The other of $3,000, because of the party having died with *delerium tremens*. Both cases waiting udicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI, City and County of St. Louis. } ss.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimcumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, *President.*

WM. T. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, City and County of St. Louis. } ss.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am wel acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, *Recorder.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in thisoffice.

{L.S.} In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assistant Auditor.*

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

*THIS IS TO CERTIFY*, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assistant Auditor.*

**Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.**

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

# MISCELLANY.

### Surprised.

"Tickets, sir, if you please!"

Between dusk and daylight—the warm gold of the sunset sky just fading into crimson, and the Express train thundering over the iron track like some strong ferocious demon. Carl Silver became dimly conscious of these things as he started from a brief, restless slumber, wherein his knapsack had served as a pillow, and stared vaguely into the sharp Yankee face of the obdurate conductor.

"Ticket! I suppose I've such a thing about me," he muttered drowsily, searching first one pocket and then another. "Oh, here it is. I say, conductor, are we near New York?"

"Twenty minutes or so will bring us into Jersey City, sir—we are making pretty good time."

And the sharp-faced official passed on, to harrass the next unfortunate man who had neglected to put his ticket in his hat band; while Captain Silver dragged himself into a sitting position, putting his two hands back of his head with a portentious yawn, and smiled to remember the fantastic dreams that had chased one another through his brain during that half hour of cramped, uneasy slumber, from which the conductor had roused him—dreams in which bloody battle-fields and lonely night-marches had blended oddly with sweet home voices, and the sulphurous breath of artillery had mingled with violet scents from the twilight woods around, and gusts of sweetness from the tossing clouds of peach blossoms, through which the Express train shot remorselessly.

And then Carl Silver began to think of other things.

"Conductor!" whispered the fat old lady opposite, in the bombazine bonnet and stiff colored shawl.

"Yes'm," said the man of tickets, stopping abruptly in his transit through the cars, and inclining his ear.

"That young man in the military cap, conductor—I hope he ain't an escaped lunatic dressed up in soldier's clothes. I've heard o' such things. And I don't like a bit the way he keeps grinnin' to himself and rubbin' his two hands together. He's acted queerly all day, and I'm travellin' all alone, conductor!"

The conductor laughed and passed on. The old lady bridled in offended dignity. Bless her anxious heart!—how was she to know that Capt. Silver was only rejoicing in the thoughts of the glorious "surprise" he had in store for his mother and dimpled faced sister that night? Was it not a year—twelve long, long months—since he had looked upon their faces last? And now—

On, speed on your way, Express train, through quiet villages where daffodils sprinkle all the gardens with gold! Speed over the sloping hills where springing grass sends up a faint, dilicious smell, and brooks babble under swinging willows—past lonely church-yards, where the white hands of innumerable gravestones beckon through the twilight and are gone; for every throb of your iron pulse brings one true heart nearer home! Shot and shells have spared him for this hour; fever and pestilence and foul malaria have passed him by; and now—

Suppose there should be an accident! He had heard of such things on these lightning routes. Suppose he should be carried home a dead, mangled corpse, the words of greeting frozen into eternal silence on his lips, the glad sight sealed forever under the heavy eyelids! Strange that such morbid fancies should never have assailed him in the fire and smoke of Gettysburg, yet come to him now, like gusts that would not be driven away, when he was within twenty minutes of home! Would it break his mother's heart, or would she live on? And would Kate Meriam?—Kate Meriam, the blue-eyed, shy little fairy, who would never look at him save through her long brown lashes, and whose coy mouth always made him think of scarlet cherries and roses dashed in dew.

"To think!" ejaculated Carl Silver, bringing down his bronzed fist on the window-ledge with a force that made the glass rattle omniously and struck a chill to the heart of the old lady in the bombazine bonnet—"to think that I, who would knock down the man who ventured to tell me I was a coward, should be afraid to say frankly to a little slender girl that I love her; to think that the very touch of her glove, the sound of her footstep, the rustle of her ribbons, can frighten my self-possession away, and make a staring, silent idiot of me? After all, what is a man s courage worth? There's no use in thinking of it. I shall die an old bachelor, for I'll never marry any woman but Kate Meriam, and I shall never dare to plead my cause with Kate. I wish I hadn't such as absurd streak of cowardice through me."

Yet Captain Silver's men had told a different tale when he led them over the bridge in that dreadful charge at Antietam. Cowardice! there are several different interpretations to that word.

"Carriage! carriage! No, I *won't* have a carriage. Get away from me, you fellows! You are worse than the locusts of Egypt, and ten times as noisy," cried Captain Silver, energetically elbowing his way through the swarms of eager hackmen, who were making night hideous at the foot of Courtlandt street. "Do you suppose I am going to spoil my precious surprise by a carriage?"

Broadway by gaslight! How strange, yet how familiar it seemed to the returning exile, with its stately facades of freestone and marble, seeming literally to rest on foundations of quivering fire, and its throngs of people, coming and going in everlasting succession, like the tides of a never-resting sea. Carl Silver's heart leaped up in his breast with a quick, joyous throb at the old accustomed sights and sounds. It was good to hear his footsteps ringing on Manhattanese ground.

No light in the house! His heart stood still a moment. This was strange—omnious. But then he remembered that his mother was fond of sitting in the twilight, and dismissed the lingering doubt from his mind. How lucky, the door was on the latch, and swung noiselessly open.

Hush! not a creaking stair or clanking spur must betray him; through the old familiar hall he passed, and into the mother's room, lighted only by the ruddy glimmer of a bright coal fire.

"Where the mischief are they all?" ejaculated Captain Silver under his breath. "No matter—they'll be long soon; meantime I'll wheel this big chair up, and take a bask, for the air is chill, if it is the first of May. Won't they be astonished, though, when they come in? Upon my word, things couldn't have happened nicer! Faugh! what a smell of paint—whitewash, too, as I'm a living sinner. Confound it, I've kicked over a pail of the stuff! If the women folks ain't house cleaning!"

The Captain gave an indignant, comtemptuous sniff as he surveyed the desolate scene.

"What comfort a female can find in turning things upside down, and deluging the house with soap and water twice a year, I can't imagine. Carpets all up—floors damp—curtains torn down—not one familiar object to greet a fellow's eyes after a twelve month's absence from home. Heighho! I think I'll light a cigar."

Which he did, and began to smoke and meditate.

There was a rustle and tripping footfall on the stairs. The Captain took out his cigar and listened.

"That's Minny," he said to himself. "Mamma doesn't dance up stairs like that."

He arose, and leaned against the door-casing as the dancing feet came nearer and nearer. How his heart beat as the fire-light shone upon a merino dress and a little white apron on the threshold! And the next moment he had caught the slight form in his arms and was showering kisses on cheek, and brow, and lips, and hair.

"Caught for once, Miss Minny!" he exclaimed. "That's to pay you for presuming to clean house without my permission! No, you are not going to escape!"

Such a piercing scream as she rewarded his fraternal demonstration with! Carl Silver let go her waist and retreated against the wall with a faint idea of breaking through the lath and plaster, and hiding himself in the general ruin. For, as truly as he stood there quaking in his regimentals, the voice was not that of his sister Minny, but—Kate Meriam!"

"How dare you!" she ejeculated with crimson cheeks and quivering lips. "I'll ring the bell and call the servants, if you don't leave the house this instant!"

"Upon my word, I'm not a burglar or an assassin!" pleaded Carl, recovering his self-possession in a measure, as he saw Kate's breathless terror! "It was so dark I couldn't see your face, and I thought it was my sister Minny. Don't you know me, Miss Meriam—Capt Silver?"

"You are an imposter," said Kate with spirit, "Capt. Silver is with the Army of the Potomac."

"No, he's not, he's here," urged Carl. "How shall I prove that I am *myself?* Kate? Miss Meriam?"

For she had sunk on the floor and begun to cry He knelt beside her with a rough attempt at comfort.

"No," she sobbed "only—only I was so frightened!"

The little, trembling, blue-eyed thing! Carl Silver had never seen her in tears before. No shy assumption of dignity now—no royal airs—only brown dishevelled hair. *He* was the brave one now—how natural it seemed to clasp the tiny palms in his own strong hand!

"Kate, dearest, I love you! With my whole heart Kate. Nay, do not be so frightened—I would die to save you one moment's terror! Only tell me that your heart is mine!"

And when the tears were dried, leaving the eyes like drenched violets and the cheeks flushed brightly, Carl Silver had leave and license to keep one fluttering little hand in his, and he knew he was an accepted lover.

"But where are my mother and sister?" he asked at length. "And what is the solution of this strange riddle?"

"Don't you know," laughed Kate; they do not live here any more."

"Not live here?"

"Have you forgotten that yesterday was the first of May. We occupy the house now—papa and aunt Milicent and I."

"Oho!" quoth Captain Silver, "so they have moved, and I never heard of it. Upon my word they treat me pretty coolly."

"Ah, but you would have heard of it," said Kate, "if you had staid quietly in camp to get your letters, instead of roving over the country without a word of warning to your friends."

"Give me one more kiss, Kate, and I'm off to see them. One more, my betrothed wife. Does it not seem like a dream."

"And you are *my* soldier now," whispered Kate, playing with the gold buttons of his coat with temulous fingers. "*Mine* to send out into the battle-field, to dream of and pray for. Carl, I have always repined that I had no gift for my country, *now* I can give my best and dearest to aid her cause."

"Spoken like a soldier's wife, Kate" said Carl, with kindling eyes. "If you but knew how much better we rough men fight for knowing that woman's love and woman's prayer's enshrine us with a golden, unseeen armor—nonsense! I'm getting sentimental. Good night."

So there were three surprises that May evening—one for Kate Meriam, (wouldn't you have been surprised, Mademoiselle, to be caught and kissed in the dark, and never know who the kisser was?) one for Capt Silver, (a very agreeable, one though,) and the old original surprise, if we may term it, for his mother and sister. And Carl has not left off congratulating himself that his "leave of absence" happened to fall in the migratory month of May. For if he hadn't blundered into Miss Meriam's house and kissed her by mistake, thereby bringing matters to a focus, probably to this day he never would have mustered courage to tell her of his love.

And when the golden armadas of the autumn leaves float down the forest brooks, and the blue mist of Indian Summer wraps the hills in dreamy light, Carl Silver is coming back to seal Kate Meriam's destiny with a wedding ring.

AN AGED ELECTOR.—At Patriot, Indiana, on the 8th November, and aged resident, called "Father Clark," who is 104 years of age, and has but recently been naturalized, cast his first vote in this country, and that for Abraham Lincoln, thanking GOD for the privilege, as he did so. Father Clark came to this country some fifty years ago, from England.

## C. D. PENNEBAKER,
AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive especial attention GRATIS.

CIRCULAR NO. VI.

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. *It must be strictly complied with.*

C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

July 25, 1864—348—twtf.

## B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
OF
English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics,

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks,

On Monday, the 26th of September,

TERMS.—For tuition per school year, $100 payable half on admission, half in five months thereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal.

## Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KINKEL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.

Apply for Circulars to the Principal,

D. T. STUART, Shelbyville, Ky.

### RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Coffey, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864-1m

### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John Godard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864-1m.

### NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber, in Owen county, three slaves, viz: PETER, a tall black man, formerly the property of Elisha C. Hawkins, of this county; HENRY, a yellow man, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of dark complection, raised by myself.

I will give the lawful reward for all or either of them, if delivered to me in this place, or secured in any jail so that I get them.

MASON BROWN.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 12th day of August, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Aug. 19, 1864—w&tw3m.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof:

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

May 4, 1864-w&tw3m—316.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washingotn county, for the murder of W. A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailer of Washington county within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

May 13, 1864-w&tw3m-320.

### Proclamation by the Governor
### $650 REWARD.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of *Two Hundred dollars* for Alexander Burk, and *One Hundred and Fifty dollars* each, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMEETTE

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
BY JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof:

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth:

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The Rial is about 45 years old. 5 feeet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance.

## PILES!
## A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

## Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

**Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy!**

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Philips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLLTTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

### Proclamation of the Governor
### $250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
BY JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, ($200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

March 21, 1864.-w&tw3m.

## High School for Young Ladies,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction.

Terms, per session of twenty weeks.......$26 00

JNO. R HENDRICK.

### Proclamation by the Governor.
### $250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailerof Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

May 4, 1864 w&tw3m—316.

## DRAFT.

HEADQ'RS CHIEF MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICER, LOUISVILLE, KY., October 14, 1864. }

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL Directs under letter of September 22d, 1864, that mustering and disbursing officers settle, at once, all out-tanding claims for premiums for presenting recruits prior to July 49, 1864, and pay, immediately, all such as are found to be correct and just.

Such claims, as above specified, will be presented to Captain C. H. Fletcher, 1st U. S. Infantry, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDELL,
Chief Mustering and Disburing Officer for Ky.

October 21, 1864-tw&w-till Nov. 1.

## High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including *boys* and *girls*.

Augsut 16, 1864—tw&w1m—358

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY............NOVEMBER 14, 1864.


## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.*

[PUBLIC—No. 207.]

AN ACT for the relief of seamen and others, not officers, borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in settling the accounts of seamen and others, not officers, borne on the books of any vessel in the navy, which shall have been wrecked, or which shall have been unheard from so long that her wreck may be presumed, or which shall have been destroyed or lost, with the rolls and papers necessary to a regular and exact settlement of such accounts, to fix a day when such wreck, destruction, or loss shall be deemed and taken to have occurred.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized, in settling the accounts of the petty officers, seamen, and others, not officers, on board of any vessel in the employ of the United States, which, by any casualty, or in action with the enemy, has been or may be sunk or otherwise destroyed, together with the rolls and papers necessary to the exact ascertainment of the several accounts of the same at the date of such loss, to assume the last quarterly return of the paymaster of any such vessel, as the basis for the computation of the subsequent credits to those on board, to the date of such loss, if there be no official evidence to the contrary. Where such quarterly return has from any cause not been made, the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to adjust and settle said accounts on principles of equity and justice; and to allow and pay to each person, not an officer, employed on a vessel so sunk or otherwise destroyed, and whose personal effects have been lost, a sum not exceeding sixty dollars as compensation for loss of his personal effects.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of such petty officer, seaman, or other person, not an officer, such payment shall be made to the widow, child, or children, father, mother, brothers, and sisters (jointly) in that order of preference, under such rules as the Second Comptroller of the Treasury may prescribe; such credits and gratuity to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved July 4, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 208.]

AN ACT further to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the term "contiguous territory," in the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall not be held to extend to any port or place connected with any inter-oceanic route through Mexico.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the eleventh section of said act be and the same are hereby extended to all vessels whose passengers, or any part of them, are or shall be bound from or to any of the ports or places therein mentioned, by way of any overland route or routes through Mexico or Central America.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter there shall be delivered to masters or owners of vessels three copies of the inspectors' certificates directed to be given them by collectors or other chief officers of the customs, by the twenty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam,' and for other purposes," approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one of which copies shall be placed, and at all times kept, by said masters or owners, in some conspicuous place in the vessel, where it will be most likely to be discovered by steerage passengers, and the others as now provided by law; and the penalty for neglecting or refusing to place or keep up such additional copy shall be the same as is provided by the said twenty-fifth section in the other cases therein mentioned.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the list of passengers required to be kept by section thirty-five of the said act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall also be open to the inspection of any passenger during all reasonable hours; and that after any clearance is granted, but before the vessel shall be allowed to depart, the master or other person in charge of such vessel, carrying passengers, shall file with the collector, or other officer of the customs granting the clearance, a list, verified by the oath of the master, or other agent, or owner of the vessel, of all passengers received or to be received on the vessel so cleared, for conveyance during the proposed voyage, designating cabin and steerage passengers distinctly; and on the receipt by such customs officer on the full list so verified, a departure permit shall be given, without which no vessel conveying passengers shall go to sea; and such departure permit shall be shown to the pilot of each vessel before he shall have authority to take the vessel to sea; and any pilot who shall without such authority being shown to him pilot a vessel to sea shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, and a revocation of his license.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of any vessel carrying passengers from any port or ports in the United States to any port or place in Mexico or Central America shall, immediately on arriving at such last mentioned port or place, deliver to the United States consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent at such port two copies of the list of passengers required to be kept on such vessel by said section thirty-five of the act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, embracing all the passengers on board the vessel at any time during its voyage up to its said arrival, and duly verified by the oath of such master or commander, and by the inspection of the consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent previous to or at the landing of the passengers; one of which copies the said consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent shall file in his office, and the other of which he shall transmit, without delay, to the collector of the port in the United States from which the vessel last cleared. And if such master or commander shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this section, or shall knowingly make a false return of the list of passengers, he, together with the owner or owners of said vessel, shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars, and such fine shall be a lien upon the vessel until paid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of section twelve of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be and the same are hereby extended to the owner or owners of any steamboat or other vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and to all public officers, by or in consequence of whose fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law, the life or lives of any person or persons on board such steamboat or vessel may be destroyed.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if the owner or owners, master, commander, or other person in charge of any steamboat or other vessel, shall wilfully present or cause to be presented any false or fraudulent list or lists of its passengers, or copies thereof, to any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, collector, or other custom house officer, or of the departure permit to any pilot, he or they shall be held guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years; and the vessel shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared a synopsis of such of the laws relating to the carriage of passengers, and their safety on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, as he shall think expedient, and have the same printed in convenient form to be framed under glass, and give to any such vessel two copies, on application of its owner or master, who shall, without unnecessary delay, have the same framed under glass, and place and keep them in conspicuous places in such vessel, in the same manner as is provided by law in regard to certificates of inspectors; and no clearance shall be issued to such vessel until the collector or other chief of the customs shall be satisfied that the provisions of this section shall have been complied with by such owners or master; and in case such owners or master shall neglect or refuse to comply with [the] provisions of this section, he or they shall furthermore forfeit and pay for each offence one hundred dollars, and such fine shall be a lien upon the vessel until paid.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That informers shall be entitled to one-half of any penalty or fine collected under this act or the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, [eighteen hundred and fifty-five,] upon their information.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all steamers and other vessels belonging to a citizen or to citizens of the United States, and bound from any port in the United States to any other port therein, or to any foreign port, or from any foreign port to any port in the United States, shall, before clearance, receive on board all such bullion, coin, United States notes and bonds and other securities as the Government of the United States or any department thereof, or any minister, consul, vice-consul, or commercial or other agent of the United States abroad shall offer, and shall securely convey and promptly deliver the same to the proper authorities or consignees on arriving at the port of destination, and shall receive for such service such reasonable compensation as may be allowed to other carriers in the ordinary transactions of business.

Approved July 4, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 209.]

AN ACT to pay in part for publishing the debates of Congress, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be and they are hereby directed to purchase from the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in the present and each succeeding Con- who has not heretofore received the same, one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, out of the contingent funds of the two Houses, according to the number of copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix taken by each, one cent for every five pages exceeding three thousand pages for a long session, or fifteen hundred pages for a short session, including the indexes and the laws of the United States for this and each future Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ninety-eight thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes herein named for the present Congress; and that thirty thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars of the same be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, and the remainder by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That the above provisions are made upon the express condition that they may be abrogated by either Congrers or the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix at any time after giving two years' notice for that purpose.

Approved July 4, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 210.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of testing submarine batteries and other inventions, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy to experiments upon such devices for submarine operations as may be recommended as worthy of practical test by a commission of competent naval officers and scientific men, now or hereafter to be organized for their examination.

Approved July 4, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 211.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to provide, by regulations to be issued by him, for the education of such midshipmen or others at the Naval Academy as show a peculiar aptitude therefor as naval constructors, or civil and steam engineers, and may form a separate class for this purpose, to be styled cadet engineers, or otherwise afford to such persons all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for such professions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the recommendation of the academic board, such persons connected with the scientific and mechanical class as graduate therein with credit may be immediately appointed as assistant naval constructors or warranted as engineers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That cadet engineers, not to exceed fifty in number, shall be appointed by the Ssecretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That no person, other than midshipmen, shall be eligible for such appointment who shall not produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and that he has been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That cadet engineers, when appointed, shall be under eighteen years of age, and shall have passed a mental and physical examination. They shall be admitted to the Naval Academy, where they shall be examined from time to time, according to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; and if found deficient at any examination, or dismissed for misconduct, they shall not be continued in the academy, or in the service, except upon recommendation of the academic board.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the academic course of cadet engineers shall be two years, and their pay the same as that of midshipmen.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of chief engineers shall not exceed one for each first and second rate vessel in the navy, with such first, second, and third assistant engineers, or those acting as such, as the wants of the service actually require. And that, from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the engineer officers of the navy, on the active list, shall be as follows: Every chief engineer on duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, two thousand two hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand five hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, three thousand dollars. Every chief engineer on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand five hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, one thousand six hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, one thousand seven hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Every first assistant engineer on duty, one thousand five hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, one thousand one hundred dollars. Every second assistant engineer on duty, one thousand two hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars. Every third assistant engineer on duty, one thousand dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That section two of joint resolution "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors, for naval supplies, and regulating contracts, with the Navy Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby amended by adding to the same the following proviso, viz: *Provided*, That where articles are advertised and bid for in classes, and in the judgment of the head of the Department any one or more articles appear to be bid for at excessive or unreasonable prices, exceeding ten per centum above their fair market value, he shall be authorized to reject such bid.

Approved July 4, 1864.

[PUBLIC—NO. 212.]

AN ACT to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be established in the office of the Quartermaster General of the army, to exist during the present rebellion and one year thereafter, the following divisions, each of which shall be placed in the charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to be assigned to such duty by the Secretary of War, who shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, transact the business of such division as hereinafter provided, to-wit:

The first division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, and disposition of horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, wagon, and ambulance trains, and all other purposes for which horses or mules may be procured for the armies of the United States.

The second division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of cloth and clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, and all accoutrements of the soldier which are provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

The third division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, and maintenance of all vessels to be used in the transportation of the army, and of prisoners of war, and of their supplies, on the ocean, on the bays and sounds connected therewith, and upon the northern and northwestern lakes, including all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, owned or employed by the War Department, excepting river steam vessels and barges upon the Western rivers.

The fourth division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, maintenance, and procurement of all transportation for the army, and its supplies by land and upon the Western rivers, (other than transportation by animal power in the field, and at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations,) including all railroad and telegraph lines operated by the United States for military purposes, and of all steam rams and gunboats owned or employed by the War Department upon the Western rivers, until other disposition shall be made of them by competent authority.

The fifth division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of forage and straw for the army.

The sixth division shall have charge of the erection, procurement, maintenance, disposition, and so forth, of all barracks, hospital buildings, storehouses, stables, bridges, (other than railroad bridges,) wharves, and other structures composed in whole or in part of lumber, and of all lumber, nails, and hardware for building purposes; and of the hire and commutation of quarters for officers, the hire of quarters for troops, the hire of grounds for cantonments, or other military purposes, and the repair and care of all buildings and other structures herein mentioned, and of all grounds owned, hired, or occupied for military purposes, except such as are lawfully under the charge of other bureaus of the War Department; and of extra pay to soldiers employed in erecting barracks, or other fatigue duty, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

The seventh division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of all wagons, ambulances, travelling forges and harness, (except such as are furnished by the Ordnance department,) and of all hardware except as hereinbefore provided; and of all fuel for officers and enlisted men, camps, garrisons, hospitals, posts, storehouses, offices, public transports, steam rams, and army gunboats, and of all transportation by animal power in the field, at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations; and of the construction and repair of roads other than railroads; and of the compensation of wagon and forage masters, and of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's department; and of the purchase of heating and cooking stoves; and of the expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of enquiry; and of mileage and allowances to officers for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling upon duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, and of supplies for prisoners of war and such refugees as the Secretary of War may direct to be temporarily provided for; and of the purchase of stationery, blanks and blank books for the Quartermaster's department; and of the printing of the division and department orders and reports; and of the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other division or department.

The eighth division shall have charge of all inspections of the Quartermaster's department and of all reports made by officers assigned to inspection duty, analyzing and preserving the reports as received, and communicating, through the Quartermaster General, to the chiefs of the proper divisions such portions of these reports as may be necessary for their information and use: *Provided*, That the officers assigned to inspection duty shall have power not only to report and to point out any errors or abuses which they may discover in the practical operations of the Quartermaster's department, but to give, by order of the Quartermaster General, the orders which may be immediately necessary to correct and to prevent a continuance of such abuses or errors: *Provided, further*, That all such orders shall be immediately reported to the chief of the inspection division for the approval or otherwise of the Quartermaster General.

The ninth division shall have charge of all the correspondence, returns, reports, and records received, filed, and preserved in the office of the Quartermaster General, and of the transmission thereof to the several other divisions of this office, and departments of the Government.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heads of the several divisions above mentioned shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, from time to time advertise for proposals for the supplies necessary for the movements and operations of the several armies, posts, detachments, garrisons, hospitals, and for other military purposes, in newspapers having general circulation in those parts of the country where such supplies can be most advantageously furnished, having regard also to the places where such supplies are to be delivered and used; and all such supplies, so purchased or contracted for, shall be subject to careful inspection, and all clothing and camp and garrison equipage shall be subject to a double inspection, first, as to the quality of the material, and second, as to the kind and character of the workmanship, which inspection shall in all cases be performed by a competent inspector, with suitable assistants, who shall have had ample experience in the inspection of cloth, clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage; and all payments for supplies so purchased shall be made under the direction of the officers in charge of the several divisions above mentioned, upon receipts or certificates from the officers inspecting and receiving such supplies, prepared in such form and attested in such manner as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster General.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to establish depots, from time to time, at places convenient to the principal armies in the field, for receiving and distributing the supplies necessary for such armies, and for the detachments, posts, and hospitals most accessible to such depots; and the business of inspecting, weighing, measuring, and receiving supplies for such armies, detachments, posts, and hospitals, and of giving receipts or certificates therefor to the persons furnishing such supplies, shall be carried on as far as practicable at such depots; but the Quartermaster General, or the heads of the several divisions above mentioned, may cause such supplies to be sent from the place of purchase directly to the Quartermasters of the commands for whose use they are procured, in any cases where it may be more economical or advantageous so to do; and in cases where horses, mules, clothing, or camp and garrison quipage may be so sent, suitable and competent inspectors shall be sent to examine the same before they shall be issued and receipted for.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when an emergency shall exist requiring the immediate procurement of supplies for the necessary movements and operations of an army or detachment, and when such supplies cannot be procured from any established depot of the Quartermaster's department, or from the head of the division charged with the duty of furnishing such supplies, within the required time, then it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of such army or detachment to order the chief Quartermaster of such army or detachment to procure such supplies during the continuance of such emergency, but no longer, in the most expeditious manner, and without advertisement; and it shall be the duty of snch Quartermaster to obey such order; and his accounts of the disbursement of moneys for such supplies shall be accompanied by the order of the commanding officer as aforesaid, or a certified copy of the same, and also by a statement of the particular facts and circumstances, with their dates, constituting such emergency.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General, immediately after the passage of this act; and at least once in every month thereafter, to require from the principal Quartermasters of the several military departments and depots, approximate statements of the aggregate amount of supples on hand, and estimates of the additional amounts required for the service for the ensuing month, stating at what places such supplies will be required, and what amounts are legally contracted for but not yet delivered. And it shall be the duty of the heads of the several divisions above mentioned to cause to be made purchases or contracts for the supplies which the Quartermaster General may estimate to be necessary in accordance with law, and all Quartermasters shall forthwith report to the Quartermaster General, to be referred to the heads of the several divisions above mentioned, all contracts not yet fulfilled which they may have executed on behalf of the United States, and all proposals which they may have received in answer to advertisements for future supplies, and shall hereafter regularly report to the Quartermaster General copies of all contracts made and all proposals received for supplies of any kind to be furnished. And if any Quartermaster shall neglect or refuse, for the space of one month, to report to the Quartermaster General any such contract or proposal, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed prima facie evidence of fraud, and the pay of such Quartermaster shall be stopped until he shall have made a satisfactory explanation to the Secretary of War of such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all inspectors of horses, mules, clothing, fuel, forage, lumber, hired transports, and other supplies of the Quartermaster's department, shall be sworn (or affirmed) to perform their duties in a faithful and impartial manner, and shall, for any corruption, wilful neglect, or fraud in the performance of their duties, be liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment, by sentence of court-martial or military commission. And if any contractor or person furnishing such supplies or transportation shall give, or offer to give, to any inspector of such supplies or transportation, or to any other person for his use, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration, such person giving, or offering to give, such money or other valuable consideration, shall forfeit to the United States the full amount of his contract or contracts with the United States, and the name and offence of such person shall be published in general orders, and also in one newspaper of general circulation nearest to his place of residence.

Sec. 7. *And be it further e acted*, That the provisions of the sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall apply to all persons engaged in executing the contracts therein referred to, whether as agents of such contractors or as claiming to be assignees thereof, or otherwise, and to all inspectors employed by the United States for the inspection of subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, or other description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States: *Provided*, That any person arrested to answer charges for a violation of the provisions of this section, or of the act to which it is in addition, shall be admitted to bail for his appearance to answer the charges made against him before any court-martial constituted to try him, in such sum, and with such sureties, as shall be designated and approved by the judge of the district court of the district in which the arrest is made or the offence is charged to have been committed, or any commissioner appointed by such court.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any contractor or person furnishing supplies or transportation shall give, or offer to give, or cause to be given, to any officer or employee of the Quartermaster's department hauing charge of the receipt or disposition of the supplies or transportation furnished by him, or in any way connected therewith, any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, all contracts and charters with such persons shall, at the option of the Secretary of War, be null and void. And if any officer or employee of the Quartermaster's department shall knowingly accept any such money or other valuable consideration from such person, he shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance, and shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, as a court-martial or military commission may direct.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall become necessary to purchase any steam or sailing vessel for the use of the Quartermaster's department, the same shall be first inspected by one or more competent naval officers detailed in accordance with the provisions of the "act authorizing the detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department," approved February twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and all steam vessels shall be inspected by an officer skilled in the construction and operation of steam machinery, in addition to the other usual inspection of such vessels: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels in the military service on the Western rivers; but such river steamboats or vessels shall be so inspected by competent builders to be designated for that purpose.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers placed in charge of the several divisions provided for by the first section of this act shall, during the time that they remain in such charge, each have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel in the Quartermaster's department: *Provided*, That the Quartermaster General may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, from time to time, and according to the necessities of the public service, change the distribution of duties among them; and all such changes shall be forthwith published in general orders of the War Department.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of the present rebellion the Secretary of War may assign to duty, as inspectors of the Quartermaster's department, six officers, to be selected from the regular and volunteer officers of that staff corps, who have served not less than one year, who shall have, while so assigned and acting, the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of the Quartermaster's department; and also, when in his judgment it is necessary, may assign to each army in the field, consisting of more than one army corps, and to each military department and to each principal depot, not exceeding ten in number at any one time, of the Quartermaster's department, an officer to act as chief or senior quartermaster of said army, military department, or depot, who shall have while so assigned to the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of the Quartermaster's department; and also to assign to each division of two or more brigades a quartermaster, as division quartermaster, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of the Quartermaster's department: *Provided*, That when any of said officers is releived from such duty, his temporary rank, pay and emoluments shall cease, and he shall return to his lineal rank in the department: *And provided, further*, That when within the limits of any military department there shall be not more than one army corps, then the chief quartermaster of the army corps shall perform also the duties of the department quartermaster.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That at least two thirds of all the officers of each grade or assigned rank provided for under the provisions of this act shall be selected from among quartermasters of the volunteer service.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved July 4, 1864.

☞ The capture of the pirate Florida resulted in that of the bonds extorted by the rebel pirates from the vessels which they overhauled, but did not destroy, the recovery of several chronometers, and a considerable amount of money. Some valuable papers were also found on board her.


COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Dr Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that this is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the throat and lungs, but it cures night sweats and spitting of blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of a sore throat; it is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Sold by all druggists.


HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND 5TH DIVISION 23D ARMY CORPS,
*Lexington, Ky., July 16, 1864.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

The rapid increase in this District of lawless bands of armed men engaged in interrupting railroad and telegraphic communication, plundering and murdering peaceful Union citizens, destroying the mails, &c., calls for the adoption of stringent measures on the part of the military authorities for their suppression.

Therefore all guerrillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers are hereby admonished that in future stern retaliatory measures will be adopted and strictly enforced whenever the lives or property of peaceful citizens are jeopardized by the lawless acts of such men.

Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war, will be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with instructions from the Major General commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

So much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men will be seized and appropriated for this purpose.

Whenever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerrillas will be seelcted from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage.

By command of
BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
OFFICIAL: J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. Gen'l.

November 2, 1864–tw3t.


## SHULTZE & BROTHER'S

EXCELSIOR

## New Music Store!

We have a large stock of

## BRADBURY PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS AND SHEET MUSIC,

—ALSO—

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS, GLEE BOOKS, &c.

Which we offer for sale at reasonable prices.

WE shall shortly receive a large stock of other musical instruments and musical merchandize generally.

Our store is now at

**No. 4, Higgins Block, Main Street,**

next door to Sumner, & Co's Sewing Machine Establishment.

**SCHULTZE & BRO.**
**LEXINGTON, KY.**

October 7, 1864–4ttw.—

Frankfort Commonwealth, publish 4 times and send bill to this office for collection.—*Lex. Unionist.*

## CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO.

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.**

*NEW YORK, October 5, 1864.*

THE Trustees of the CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT for the month of September, payable October 31, at the Office of the Company, No. 81, John st., New York, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Oct 21, 1864-tw3t.


## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Pendleton county, on the 6th day of Oct., 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro girl, calling herself SEELY. Says that she belongs to Mrs. Foster, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Said negro girl is about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a yellow complexion, weighs about 120 or 130 pounds, and was arrested in Pendleton county, Kentucky.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.

Oct. 21, 1864-w1m-1864.

## "To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, unless said property is there for repairs, or for special reasons is in charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be directed to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the Institution.

J. M. MILLS,
JAS. H. GARRARD,
JOHN S. HAYS.
Inspectors. Ky. Penitentiary

### Posting Notice.

*Franklin County, Sct.*

TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. B. Risk, living about six miles east of Frankfort, in Franklin county, ONE BLOOD BAY MARE, fifteen hands, 1 inch high; a star in the forehead; a white spot on each shoulder; left hind foot white; shod all round. No other brand or mark perceivable. Supposed to be six years old, and appraised to $125, by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county, this 20th day of October, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P.

October 21, 1864-w4t.


DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864-336-tw&w1y.


## THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

*A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.*

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People *alone* It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year.......... $4 00
Weekly, per year............... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## DRAFT.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASS'T PRO. MAR. GEN. STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY. October 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS PUBLISHED FOR the information of all concerned:

Men whose names have been drawn in the draft are, from that moment, in military service, unless legally exempt, and this fact they are bound to show.

All men drawn must report to the Board of Enrollment according to their notifications, in default of which they are liable to arrest as deserters and to the consequences thereof, which include liability for the expenses attending the arrest in cases where the person arrested is, after examination, held to service. The Board of Enrollment sits at the Head-Quarters of the Provost Marshal of the District, he being President of the Board.

In cases where the serving of notices to drafted men within ten days after drawing, has been found impracticable, by reason of forcible resistance, the service of notices as soon as practicable thereafter, is valid.

The civil authorities of the State are requested, by the Provost Marshal General to co-operate with the military authorities in arresting all deserters as above described, as well as deserters from the former draft who having failed to report, may be found lurking in the State.

Men who have enlisted after their names have been drawn in the draft, whether notified or not, are in military service under the draft, and not by the enlistment, which is void; they must report to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they were drawn, and if they desired to continue in the organization they had chosen, they can state their preference, when, if practicable, the commandant of the rendezvous may assign them to such organization.

Commanding officers of regiments and other organizations are desired to furnish, according to their best knowledge or belief, to Provost Marshals of Districts, the names and description of all men who may have enlisted in such organizations after their names had been drawn in the draft, by means of which lists and description Boards of Enrollment may, on comparison with their lists of drafted men, ascertain to which class the men belong.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major 15th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Ass't Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.
5t-tw.


COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

**Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam**

to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleassant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 25, 1864 w&tw1y-325.


## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between

**RODMANS & BLACKBURN**

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. RODMAN is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in closing up the partnership business.

THOS. RODMAN having purchased the interest of J. L. RODMAN and R. W. BLACKBURN in the stock of goods on hand will continue the business upon his own individual account, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THOS. RODMAN,
J. L. RODMAN,
R. W. BLACKBURN.

Frankfort, Oct. 10, 1864-2ms.


A CARD.—REMOVAL.

## BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

**V. KALTENBRUN**

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug 1, 1864—352—6m.

# THE COMMONWEALTH

## FRANKFORT.

MONDAY,............NOVEMBER 14, 1864.


### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

*By the President of the United States of America.*

It has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to prolong our national life another year, defending us with HIS guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in HIS mercy many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. HE has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while HE has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, HE has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of *Thanksgiving and Prayer* to ALMIGHTY GOD, the benificent CREATOR AND RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on hat occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased HIM to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

### ELECTION RETURNS!

OFFICIAL.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

| | LINCOLN. | MCCLELLAN |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Frankfort, | 70 | 125 |
| Market House, | 133 | 186 |
| No. 2. Forks Elkhorn, | 3 | 78 |
| No. 3. Peaks Mill, | 18 | 133 |
| No. 4. Bridgeport, | 12 | 120 |
| No. 5. Bald Knobs, | 17 | 47 |
| Total, | 253 | 689 |

☞ Bennett H. Young, the leader of the rebel guerrillas, who made the raid from Canada into Vermont, is a native of Kentucky, and was a student of divinity under Stuart Robinson, the rebel Editor of the disloyal *pseudo*-True Presbyterian, who is residing in Canada.

☞ The Dayton Journal says Mr. Wm. Huffman of that city, aged 96 years, voted for Lincoln on November 8. He cast his first vote for Washingten, while a resident of the State of New Jersey, and was a Democrat until the rebellion broke out.

☞ The Richmond Examiner thus proclaims the principles upon which the traitors found their Confederacy:

"The establishment of the Confederacy is verily a distinct reaction against the whole course of the mistaken civlization of the age. For liberty, equality, fraternity, we have deliberately substituted slavery, subordination and government."

☞ McClellan has carried Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware. Oregon, California and Nevada to hear from.

☞ At 2 o'clock, on the morning of November 9, a terrible tornado passed over Chester, Illinois. More than a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying their sleeping inmates in their ruins. Five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded, several of them severely. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skiffs in the river were carried near quarter of a mile up the bluff

☞ The Louisville Journal of November 11, contains the following card:

As the proprietors and myself differ irreconcilable with respect to the future course of the Journal, I deem it my duty to retire from the paper.

My connection with the Journal is accordingly dissolved.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce, which has for four years past strenuously opposed the Administration, and given all the aid and comfort to the rebels that it could and keep clear of the actual overt act, since the election, and the overwhelming defeat of the anti-Union platform and nominees, declared that henceforth it will avoid the discussion of political questions. The Journal of Commerce, the Boston Courier, and the National Intelligencer, during the recent canvass, cast off the dignity which had previously marked their course, and descended to originate and promulgate more perversions of the acts and conduct of the Administration, than all the other respectable papers in the Union. Their perversions and misrepresentations formed the stock in trade in which the Louisville Journal and other *professed* Union papers principally dealt. They well may be sick of their partizan cause: and we warn the people not to be misled by their professed withdrawal from political discussion: it is but a *ruse*, whereby they can stab the Union cause more securely.

### The Plot against Chicago.

We have already noticed the discovery of a plot to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and rob and burn Chicago, and the arrest of many of the leaders, and others. The details have been received in the Chicago papers. The plot was discovered from suspicions being excited by the arrival of many armed by trains and boats from all directions. Telegrams were also received by Hon John Wentworth from the Southern portion of Illinois that bushwhackers from Kentucky and Missouri and rebel sympathizers from Illinois—Sons of Liberty—were filling the cars from Chicago. Vigilance on the part of the authorities was soon rewarded by the capture of many of the conspirators. From the detailed account of the arrest, etc., in the Chicago Tribune of November 8, we extract the following:

The programme of the villians will be found fully detailed in the substance of a confession made by Charles Walsh, late candidate for Sheriff, more recently Brigadier General of the Sons of Liberty, and now a prisoner in Camp Douglas.

The confession is perfectly damning, implicating large numbers of Copperheads in this city, leading members of the Invincible Club, some of them candidates on the Copperhead ticket. He confesses to all; yea, much more than was supposed.

Walsh admits that the mine should have been sprung two weeks ago, but for various reasons the execution of the plot was postponed till election day. The plan was the very same at first as subsequently, except as to interfering with the election. The infernal scheme as last shaped was as follows:

A force of about 400 men—K. G. C.'s—bushwhackers and guerrillas, were to be assembled here, and with them an attack should have been made on Camp Douglas last evening for the purpose of liberating the rebels confined there. Walsh, with 150 men, was to assault the east side of the camp, and another man, whose name we may not now furnish, with 200, was to take the west side. The operation was to be superintended by Marmaduke, who should have the remaining 50 men as a reserve corps ready to act where wanted. The programme was to break down the fence, and stampede the 12,000 prisoners who were all ready for the work, having been informed of it in some way best known to themseves. The prisoners were to be armed as spe.dily as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery secured, and the garrison made prisoners. This, it was believed, could easily be done if the attack were made as concerted, and indeed there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful had it not been nipped in the bud by a premature exposure of the whole scheme.

With Marmaduke at their head, the rebels were to march into the city, and take possession of the Court House and square as the base of offensive operations. They were then to take possessien of the polls, voting in each precinct, and preventing the deposition in the ballot-boxes of any other than the McClellan ticket. This being accomplished, and a majority in the State thus secured, they were to proceed at once to the work of destruction. All the banks were to be robbed, the stores gutted, and then set fire to the principal buildings For the purpose of controlling this latter phrase of the business, the water plugs had all been marked, and a force detailed to set the water running so as to empty the mains and exhaust the water supply. The telegraph wires were to be cut on the first onset, and then set fire to the railroad depots, the elevators, the shipping, &c. The persons of the leading Union men in the city were to be seized, and they, with the plunder, marched off Southward.

It was believed that with this force of nearly 13,000 men the city could be so quickly overwhelmed as that effective opposition would be impossible, and that they could then, under their leader Marmaduke, march in any direction with perfect impunity.

The scheme was well concocted. It lacked only one essential—a successful issue. Thank Providence that it was denied them. They had assembled here, as per programme, and had the arrests been delayed a single day, it would have been too late—the oft-repeated threat would have been executed, and rivers of blood would have run in the streets of Chicago. No one can doubt that, had they once commenced active operations, they would have been joined by a a sufficiently large number of Chicago disloyalists to have made a clean sweep of the city and reduced it to a heap of ashes.

Walsh is completely unmanned—broken down by his sudden arrest, the complete exposure of the treasonable conspiracy into which he has been led, made the dupe of persons more designing than himself, who have manufactured out of him a genuine cat's-paw. He evidently feels that his only chance of safety is to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and expose the villains who have overpersuaded him into this net. He now sees the deep guilt of the whole transaction and the depth of the gulf on whose brink he has been toying.

Marmaduke has made a parital confession, or rather a series of admissions, which so far as they go, fully substantiates Mr. Walsh's statements, and leave no donbt that the conspiracy was fully as diabolical in its character as is represented above. He has made these statements to a man who formerly served under him, and whom he still supposes to be in the rebel interest. It is worthy of remark that Marmaduke when first captured was especially desirous to have some brandy, which being presented, he cooled down and become quite easy in his manner.

Happily for us, and for the country at large, their schemes have so far failed, and those of them who have thus far adventured into the city, are now in that very cage whence they intended to release the rebel prisoners.

From the description of the more prominent prisoners we make brief extracts:

Charles Walsh is a man well known as a virulent Irish Copperhead, and is the first man who was suspected of being connected with the proposed insurrection. During the late Copperhead Convention it was discovered that he was engaged in manufacturing large quantities of bullets, and since that time he has been closely watched. For some days past it was known that he was secreting some men in his house, as he was purchasing from twelve to twenty pounds of beefsteak per day, and on his arrest Captain Cantrell and private Charles Traverse, both in the rebel service, were found with him, and, of course, also arrested. Capt. Cantrell was one of Morgan's old commaad. Walsh was at one time a Sergeant at-Arms in the State Legislature, and served for five years as a soldier in the Florida war. Two years ago he ran on the Copperhead ticket for Sheriff, but was defeated, since which time he has been an active member of the Sons of Liberty, holding the position of Brigadier General in that treasonable body. On the whole there is more than sufficient evidence to consign this traitor to the gallows, which in all probability will speedily terminate his treasonable career

Buckner S Morris is a Kentuckian of some noterity in this city, inasmuch as he has for some time past been suspicioned as a man of rebel proclivities. He was first a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and lastly a Democrat. Some years ago he served a term as Judge of the Circuit Court, and failing in obtaining re-election to that office, four years ago, ran on the Copperhead ticket for the position of Governor, in which he was badly beaten by Hon. Richard Yates. Failing in obtaining an official position from the loyal people of the North, Judge Morris became an inveterate rebel sympathizer, and now occupies the position of Treasurer of the treasonable society known as the Sons of Liberty. Col. Sweet possesses abundant proof to convict this man of treason of the blackest hue.

Col. Vincent Marmaduke is by all means one of the most important prisoners. He was originally a member of the Missouri State Legislature but was imprisoned at St Louis and subsequently expelled from the State on account of disloyalty. In 1861 and 1862 he attended the State Convention as a delegate, which position closed his political career. He is a brother to the rebel Major General Marmaduke, and has undoubtedly been sent to this city to play an active part in the proposed work of rapine and bloodshed. He was at Chicago at the time of the Chicago Convention with a large force of rebels under his command to act in concert with Dodd, Walker, Vallandigham and Co. He returned on the same errand a few days ago and is now in custody.

The Col. St. Ledger Grenfeld, Adjutant General on Morgan's staff, is a British officer who has seen three years' service in the Confederate army, having obtained three years' leave of absence from the British service, and is a sprig of nobility, known at home as St. Ledger Granville. He was on Morgan's staff, and his term of service ending sometime last spring he ran the blockade to Bermuda. Not being able to find a vessel to take him to Halifax as soon as he wished, he went to the American Consul and obtained a pass to New York, under fraudulent representations, where he reported to Gen. Dix, and subsequently to Secretary Stanton; He was successful in obtaining a pass to Canada, where he reported to his fellow rebel officers the success of his ruse, and boasted of his exploits as one of Morgan's band of geentel thieves and cut-throats. Expecting to add new laurels to his military fame, he joined Marmaduke in his expedition to Chicago, and has been captured.

Another person, called Cantrell, is undoubtedly a rebel officer known as Quantrell in Canada, from his connection with Quantrell in the raid on Lawrence, Kansas, in August, 1863. His assumed name in Canada is Col. Rob't Lee, but his real name is Lt Rob't Lee Reams, of a Missouri or Arkansas regiment, who was sent by Pemberton, in the spring of 1863, from Vicksburg to Missouri, on recruiting service. He visited Washington a few weeks ago, to see his father and family, who are noted secessionists, and have sent frequent sums of money to him in Canada. On reaching New York he went into business as a bounty-jumper, and was arrested at Watertown as a deserter, but jumped from the cars and escaped.

Reams boasted in Canada of having himself shot three or four of the Lawrence victims. He shot sheriff Brown twice, and then attempted to burn the house in which he fell when shot the second time. He shot one of the Eldridge brothers, and a hotel keeper whose name escapes my recollection.

### War News and Army Items.

A letter from New Orleans, of the date of October 29, says that on the 26th Buckner, in command of a rebel force attacked and captured Morganza, with 1,900 Union troops, and all the arms and stores. We do not give the slightest credit to the report. Exchanges publish news from persons who were in Morganza four days after the capture is said to have occured, who heard nothing of it; and passengers and officers of steamers which left New Orleans as late as November 1st heard nothing of it. The Twenty-second and Nineteenth Kentucky were at Morganza at latest accounts, and portions of those regiments which had been held as prisoners of war in Texas, and just exchanged, were with them.

From the Army of the Tennessee we have no reliable news. Hood's rebel army is reported near Florence, Ala, with Gen. Thomas, in command of a sufficient force, drawing his coils around him. Gen. Sherman is reported to have destroyed Atlanta, and moved his force southward, with thirty days provisions. Some of the reports say he has gone to Andersonville to release the Union prisoners from the barbarous treatment the rebels are inflicting upon them. Others, that he has gone to Savannah, and will take Macon and Milledgeville, the seat of Government, in his way. We shall soon hear from him and Thomas authentically.

On the 7th, and again on the 9th of November, the rebels made attacks on the Union troops at Atlanta, but were repulsed. Some of the rebels taken prisoners said they had arrived from Lee's army but two days before.

From East Tennessee we have information that Gen. Gillem has gained another victory over the rebels under Gen. Vaughn. He utterly routed them, and drove them in the greatest confusion forty-four miles.

There are no movements reported by the forces in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

☞ The returns so far in, of the election in this State, indicate that not one-half of the voters went to the polls. The McClellan Union men, rebels and rebel sympathizers probably polled 99-100ths of their strength. The Union men were kept from doing so by the threats of the guerrillas, and the threatened proscription of mechanics and laborers by McClellan men, if they should vote for Mr. Lincoln. From the returns received, we have not a doubt that Mr. Lincoln would have carried the State, had a full vote been polled, by at least 20,000.

☞ Gen. Wright, elected on the 8th November to represent the eight district of New Jersey in Congress, died on the 10th. Hon. John P. Elton, one of the Presidential Electors for Connecticut, also died on the 10th November, two days after his election.

[From the Knoxville Whig.

### Assaults of the Louisville Jonrnal.

*To George D. Prentice:*

Since the opening of this Presidential campaign I have been repeatedly assailed through your paper, either editorially or by such dismissed officers and humbugs as Wolford. I have never replied either to your editorial attacks, or the attacks of different correspondents. I have felt assured that you desired to make some little capital for your Constitutional-Conservative-States-Rights-Peace-on-any-terms ticket, and it has gratified me a little to know that my blows have been felt somewhere. In noticing your attacks at this late day, it will be apparent to all that I address myself to *you*, and not to the odds and ends of all GOD'S creation, who compose the newly-organized party of Democrats and traitors with whom you are associated.

In your paper of the 30th October, you state editorially, that "*Browlow having received office from Lincoln, he now declares his approbation, as we understand, of all that Lincoln has done and all that he may hereafter do. Every such man has his price.*"

This, Mr. Prentice, is a direct charge of bribery and corruption and needs to be vintilated by a statement of facts, after which I propose to contrast my record with yours, and to take a brief view of the relations your family and mine sustain to this rebellion.

I hold an office in the Treasury Department which was conferred upon me by Mr. Chase without my seeking it, or any friend applying for me. The pay is not equal to the labor performed, and at no time has paid the board of my small family, with my two sons in the army. I have retained the position because I desired to serve my friends in East Tennessee, and to unite with them in restricting the benefits of trade to the loyal men of the country.

During the first eighteen months of the war, you, associated with others, held office under Lincoln, or, if you please, were mixed up with contracts; and when I last saw you, in Nashville, summer was a year ago, you was staving and puffing along, to and from the front, moving heaven and earth, to secure some big contracts to supply the army of the Cumberland, and writing the most sickening and flattering notices of Gen. Rosecrans, in the hope of winning upon him and his officials. But all your flattery failed, and all the letters you presented failed to secure for you the contracts you sought; and thus refusing to give you your "price," you bolted from the support of Lincoln's administration. While your were interested in contracts under the Government, you was as good a Lincoln man as I was.

To be candid with you, Mr. Prentice, you figured badly in your scramble after contracts and clamor for extra privileges—others, associated with you, and making a tool of you, and using your position as a journalist, to worm themselves into positions where they could swindle the Government. Indeed, I heard the remark made by men who had always been your admirers, that it was humiliating, nay, mortifying and disgraceful, to see a poor old man, in his dotage, and under the influence of liquor and an inordinate love of money, in such a drive as you were in, going and coming to Rosecran's headquarters, and calling at the St. Cloud Hotel, at Nashville, to muster up additional backers.

While I was North, after I had spoken extensively, and my speeches were reported equally extensively, and I was made to say to the world what I really did say that I endorsed Lincoln's entire war policy, and the putting down of the rebellion even at the cost of exterminating the Southern population, *you wrote to me and proposed to join me in partnership in starting a new Union paper in Nashville*—an offer I politely declined It is due to you to state that, at that time, you were receiving your "*price*," and my principles were not offensive to you. You are the last man in America to talk about men having their "price" and selling out to Lincoln.

There is a slight difference in the positions occupied by your family and mine, and, as a necessary consequence, your principles and mine must differ. My wife and little children, after I had been incarcerated for three months and sent out of the country, were unceremoniously forced to pack up and vacate their house and home, and go North, *at their own expense*, upon thirty six hours' notice, and thus thrown upon my hands North, while my property remained here for the use of the Confederacy I thought all the time, and still think, that the Government ought to have done something more for me than to confer upon me this small office, although I have not expressed this opinion before.

My two sons entered the Federal army, and one of them is now at home on crutches, because of wounds received in leading his regiment of cavalry in a charge upon Wheeler's forces in Middle Tenneesee. My other son is in Gen. Gillem's command, and was in the fight when the great Kentucky horse-thief, *Morgan*, was killed, *under whom and with whom your sons have been fighting against the Government upon whose bounty their rebel mother and contract-hunting father are living.* One of your sons was killed in Kentucky while on a horse-stealing expedition under rebel officers. Your other son is now on trial in Virginia, for the murder of a brother rebel by the name of White. Your wife is an avowed rebel and ought to be sent South by the Federal authorities; and you are but one degree removed from a rebel and a traitor, having completely played out. There is not a true-hearted Union man in your office, unless he be some one of the employees. Your paper is no longer Union authority, but is rapidly sinking into disrepute and meeting with that contempt its treason merits.

With pity for the sorrows of a poor old man, I am, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

November 5th, 1864.

☞ Lincoln's majority in New York is 8,456. Fenton, for Governor, has over 9,000. Illinois gives 25,000 majority for Lincoln and a gain of five members of Congress.

☞ We learn that four guerrillas went to Christiansburg, on the day of election, and Union men were afraid to go to the polls. The guerrillas for awhile went inside the house and had possession of the polls.

☞ The Cincinnati Times, of the 10th, under its head of "Covington News," has the following:

"GEN. MCCLELLAN.—It is rumored that "Little Mac" has written to his friend, the principal real estate agent of this city, asking upon what terms a desirable country, seat in Owen county can be procured. The General would prefer the Eagle Hills to going up Salt River. Colonel Jessie with his guerrilla force, is still in the Eagle Hill country, and will no doubt extend a cordial welcome to his distinguished co-laborer in the Democratic cause."

### Kentucky Official Election Returns.

| Counties. | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 34 | 272 |
| Boyle | 129 | 532 |
| Bourbon | 274 | 850 |
| Bullitt | 14 | 64 |
| Clark | 130 | 690 |
| Estill | 470 | 303 |
| Franklin | 253 | 689 |
| Fleming | 357 | 701 |
| Fayette | 1,882 | 1,496 |
| Hardin | 83 | 1,010 |
| Jefferson | 2,066 | 6,404 |
| Jessamine | 195 | 612 |
| Larue | 17 | 700 |
| Lewis | 645 | 391 |
| Lincoln | 109 | 881 |
| Mercer | 271 | 626 |
| Meade | 3 | 630 |
| Madison | 800 | 700 |
| Marion | 28 | 1,119 |
| Montgomery | 401 | 813 |
| Oldham | 31 | 588 |
| Pendleton | 629 | 688 |
| Rockcastle | 428 | 259 |
| Scott | 87 | 567 |
| Shelby | 18 | 990 |
| Woodford | 28 | 564 |

☞ The New York Times asserts that it has authentic information that the rebel emissaries in Canada had laid before the Provincial Government the purported basis of a secret compact between the Richmond authorities and the Emperor Maximilian. The argeement included terms of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Mexico and the Confederacy, and stated that the compact had the perfect assent of the Emperor of the French. Material aid will be afforded by him, giving effect to the covenant, at the proper moment.


DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhœa and dysentery. For sale by druggists.


### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 14th day of Nov., 1864, which, if not called for in *one month*, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anderson, D. C. (2) | Osburn, Miss Maggie |
| Bullard, Jno. D. | Spoher, J. W. |
| Douglass, Miss Annie | Trewitt, James |
| Ford, Frank | Tomlin, Henry |
| Gibbs, James | Watts, Miss Rody |
| Kinny, Mrs. Sarah | Williams, Jno. N. |
| Lewis, Mrs. E. H. | Wattson, Miss Louisa |
| Martin, Henry | Wharhie, Francis |
| Martin, M. N. | Weatherson, Mrs. Mary |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

☞ Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 5½, P. M.

19 W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Nov. 14, 1864-1t.-372.

### NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS ACT'G ASS. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KY., LOUISVILLE, KY., November 11, 1864.

IN compliance with orders from the Secretary of War to the Provost Mashal General, it is directed, that all men absent from their proper posts of duty or command, return to them at once. All leaves of absence or furloughs are revoked, excepting those of commissioned officers absent on sick leave, or by reason of orders founded on certificates of disability, duly filed, as required by regulations of the War Department.

All officers and employees of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau are especially charged to see to the carrying out of this order, and will make particular efforts to that end. All men absent on furlough from General Hospitals will be returned to the hospitals from which furlougfied. All others will be sent by Provost Marshals to their respective posts, companies, or regiments, if these be within convenient distance, if not they will be sent to the nearest or most convenient General Rendezvous, to be forwarded thence as soon as possible.

The intention is to return every man in military service to his proper duty at his post at once, and Provost Marshals and other officers of this Bureau will afford every facility for the prompt and convenient return of those complying with this order. All who fail to report make themselves deserters thereby, and will be arrested and returned as such with charges.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major 15th U. S. Infantry, and A. A. P. M. G. for Ky.

November 14, 1864-4t.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of *vendi. exponas*, No. 194, issued from the District Court of the United States, for the Kentucky District, at Louisville, the undersigned, or one of us, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder,

**On MONDAY, November 21, 1864,**

before the Court House door, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Ky.,

**ONE KILN OF BRICK,**

containing 200,000 more or less, condemned, and ordered to be sold by said Court, in the case of the United States vs Hart Gibson.

Sale to take place about 1 o'clock, P. M.

*Terms*—CASH.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M.
W. E. BENSON, D. U. S. M.

Nov. 11, 1864—twts.

### NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, NICHOLAS COUNTY COURT.

PHILLIP ROSS and JERRY L. PRATHER, *Plaintiffs*,
vs
WILLIAM CORD, JNO. F. CORD and HARRIET CORD, *Defendants.*

THE defandants herein are notified that the undersinged, plaintiffs, will move said County Court, on the first day of its next February term, to appoint commissioners to convey to the plaintiffs, Jerry L. Prather, the tract of sixty one acres and two roods, (more or less,) of land lying in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on Buchannon creek, and the same tract of land which was owned jointly by the mother of the defendants and her sisters, by descent from Mrs. Rebecca Ross, deceased.

PHILLIP ROSS,
JERRY L. PRATHER.

W. P. ROSS, *Attorney for Plaintiffs.*

Nov. 11, 1864—w3t.

### To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

THE Circuit Court at its October term made this order—

It is ordered that that the Trustee loan to the creditors respectively, whose debts are fully and satisfactorily proven herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his report afore said, on their respective bonds with good security not exceeding one-third each of the principal of their respective claims, payable one day after date, and report the same to this court. Bonds will be prepared for those who hold such claims and choose to take the money.

A. W. DUDLEY,
Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page.

Oct. 31, 1864—tw3w.

### Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, *Plaintiff*,
vs
Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, *Defendants.*
*Petition in Equity.*

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement, all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Ward deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the 26th day of November next, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.
*Franklin Circuit Court.*


### CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

**SHRYOCK & REA**

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, CASH.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.


### NOTICE.

**Lost Certificate of Bank Stock.**

CERTIFICATE No. 1,957, for six shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Kentucky, dated July 13, 1859, in my name having, been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice I shall apply to said Bank at Frankfort, for a new Certificate in lieu of the one so lost.

THOMAS FROMAN.

Nov. 7, 1864–w&tw2m.

## PUBLIC SALE

OF

## STOCK, CROP, &C.

I WILL offer at public sale to the highest bidder ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864, at the late residence of J. Polk, dec'd in Woodford county, near Spring Station, all of the personal property of said decedent, consiting of seven valuable work HORSES, four Milch COWS, and a lot of young Cattle, fifty fine southdown SHEEP, fifteen fat HOGS and forty stock HOGS, two hundred and fifty Bushels Wheat, five hundred Dozen of Oats, and twenty acres of first rate HEMP, one two-horse WAGON, and ONE ROCKAWAY AND HARNESS, one very valuable HEMP PRESS, and all of THE FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS.—All sums of $20 and under cash in hand, sums over $20, notes with good and approved security, negotiable and payable in one of Baks at Lexington, Versailles, Frankfort or Geogetown, at four months, bearing interest from date. Purchasers having the privilege of paying off their notes at any time before maturity and and thereby save interest.

No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with in every instance.

M. POLK, Agent for Legatees.

HENRY FERGUSON, Auctioneer.

Nov. 2-tw2t.

### M'KINLEY OIL COMPANY.

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 2.**

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent. (out of the earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 JOHN Street, New York, to shareholders of records at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.

October 21st, 1864.—tw6t.

### BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 6.**

NEW YORK, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of ONE Per Cent. for the month of September has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 81 JOHN Street, New York, on and after October 7, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.

Oct. 21st 1864.—tw6t.

### Posting Notice.

*Franklin County, Sct.*

TAKEN up as a Stray by T. S. Johnson, living in Frankfort, Ky., ONE BAY MULE COLT, with black legs, 4 feet high, supposed to be seven or eight months old, no other bands or marks perceivable. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County, to forty dollars. Witness my hand, this 18th day of Oct., 1864.

GEO W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

October 19th, 1864. w4t.

### NOTICE.

**LOST CERTIFICATE.**

CERTIFICATE No. 1,659, for ten shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated September 24, 1858, to Matthew Mayes, was enclosed by mail, on September 24, 1858, to C. B. Henry, Cashier at Princeton, Ky., which has never been received by him, but has been either lost or mislaid. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate in lieu of the one so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

M. MAYES.

Nov. 2, 1864–w&tw2m.

### ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSITANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY,

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 120.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * * *

II. The attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf.,
*A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G.:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
*Provost Marshal General.*

Aug. 15, 1864—[Lou. Press.]—tw7ts-357.


*GREENWOOD*

## FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

**Mrs Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal**

THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, including fuel and lights | $120 00 |
| Tuition in primary branches | 15.00 |
| Tuition in Common English branches | 20.00 |
| Tuition in higher English branches, including French and Latin | 25.00 |
| Music on Piano | 30.00 |

Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

For further information address the Principal.

## G. W. CRADDOCK,
## ATTORNEY AT LAW,
**FRANKFORT, KY.**

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

## . WARNER,
## *DENTAL SURGEON.*
**FRANKFORT, KY.**

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
☞ Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

## FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
## *ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*

OFFICE—*West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.*
*COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.*
February 22, 1860-tf.

## J. H. KINKEAD,
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**
*GALLATIN, MO.*

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
☞ Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

## LYSANDER HORD,
## ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*FRANKFORT, KY.*

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.............................. WM. F. BARRET.

## SPEED & BARRET,
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

## HARLAN & HARLAN,
## Attorneys at Law,
**FRANKFORT, KY.**

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE........................E. L. VANWINKLE.

## BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
## *ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
☞ Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

*E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE*
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
☞ Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

## J. M. GRAY,
**DENTAL SURGEON,**
*Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.*
**FRANKFORT, KY.**

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
☞ Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.☜
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

## Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
feb2 twtf. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

## WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
## MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low *for cash*.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. *Terms cash.*
☞ Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-tf.

## Proclamation by the Governor.
**$300 REWARD.**

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

## NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27,1864 -336-1m.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. } In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bands with good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOHR, *Commissioner.*
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864—336—6tw3w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff.
against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased. } Defendants.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereto.
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attest: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864—346—tw&w3w.

## NEW ENGLAND
## Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

☞ *Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.* ☜

**Chartered Capital, - - - $500,000.**

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

## Diarrhœa
AND
## FLUX!
**STRICKLAND'S**
## ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

IS a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhœa and Dysentery try one bottle.

## SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.
May 25, 1864-w&tw1y-325.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.
**Patented October 13, 1863.**

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light F'n Drab,

Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ **A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.** ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 *Broadway, Boston.*
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863 w1y.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

## H. SAMUEL,
## CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
**Rooms under Commonwealth Office.**

IF you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

## COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatee, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

## NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m—344.

## A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, *over Major's Book Store, on Main street*, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
☞ *CLERKS* will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best quality of paper.
☞ *BLANK BOOKS* of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

*Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.*

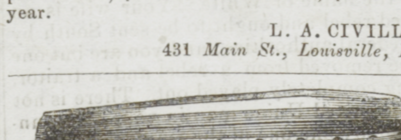
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an *uncompromising Union paper*, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.
The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining *ten* subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*.
TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, $4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance.........$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
*Lexington Kentucky.*
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
## UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

*To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.*

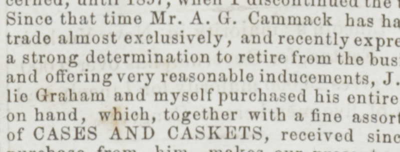
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.
In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advanced, $1 00 per month; $5 00 for six months; $9 00 for one year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 *Main St., Louisville, Ky.*



## FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.
We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.
Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
*No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.*
August 26, 1863—w&tw1y.

**Statement of the Condition**
OF THE

## ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

## ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

*On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.*

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

| | Par Value. | Market Val. |
|---|---|---|
| Real Estate unincumbered,. | | $87,963 18 |
| Cash on hand and in Bank, | | 72,022 48 |
| Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, ............... | | 124,273 40 |
| Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 44,000 | 44,000 00 |
| Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 10,000 | 13,000 00 |
| Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct. semi-annual interest,...... | 3,500 | 4,025 00 |
| Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,...................... | 25,000 | 29,000 00 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., [3d M't. Mortgage Bonds,] 7 per cent. semi-annual interest,............ | 25,000 | 26,500 00 |
| Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'l Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,..................... | 25,000 | 29,250 00 |
| Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.................... | 25,000 | 26,000 00 |
| P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,..................... | 50,000 | 57,000 00 |
| Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest,............ | 18,000 | 18,360 00 |
| Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 38,000 | 39,140 00 |
| N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 30,000 | 33,900 00 |
| Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, ..... | 10,000 | 10,600 00 |
| Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 3,000 | 3,240 00 |
| N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 50,000 | 52,500 00 |
| Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest............ | 25,000 | 25,000 00 |
| Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. cent., semi-annual int.,... | 25,000 | 27,500 00 |
| Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.............. | 25,000 | 29,250 00 |
| Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per ct. semi-annual int.,.. | 50,000 | 56,000 00 |
| Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int.,... | 38,000 | 41,420 00 |
| Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r ct, semi annual interest,...... | 21,000 | 21,000 00 |
| Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1888,] 6 per cent., annual interest,............ | 60,000 | 65,400 00 |
| New York City Bonds, 6 pr. ct., quarterly, .............. | 75,000 | 81,750 00 |
| United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest,............... | 196,000 | 196,000 00 |
| United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,................ | 182,500 | 191,625 00 |
| United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 169,000 | 172,380 00 |
| Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest,............................ | 200,000 | 200,000 00 |
| Connectic't State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest, | 50,000 | 52,500 00 |
| R. I. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, | 50,000 | 50,000 00 |
| Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. semi-annual interest,...... | 100,000 | 110,000 00 |
| Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-anuual interest, ...... | 10,000 | 11,000 00 |
| Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest, | 25,000 | 26,250 00 |
| N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,...... | 15,000 | 15,000 00 |
| N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest,.......... | 31,000 | 34,720 00 |
| Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. ct., semi-annual interest, | 76,000 | 50,920 00 |
| Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,............ | 20,000 | 21,200 00 |
| Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864,..... | 23,410 | 22,239 50 |
| 500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, | 50,000 | 110,000 00 |
| 300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, .............. | 30,000 | 33,600 00 |
| 107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, ... | 10,700 | 16,050 00 |
| 50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock,......................... | 5,000 | 1,250 00 |
| 50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn.,......... | 5,000 | 5,000 00 |
| 50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'k, Stafford Springs, Conn.,. | 5,000 | 5,000 00 |
| 36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,......... | 1,800 | 1,800 00 |
| 200 Shares Revere B'nk S'k, Boston, Mass.,............. | 20,000 | 21,600 00 |
| 100 Shares First National Bank S'k, Boston, Mass., | 10 000 | 11,500 00 |
| 200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo... | 20,000 | 15,000 00 |
| 100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo....... | 10,000 | 8,500 00 |
| 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo....... | 20,000 | 15,000 00 |
| 400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa. | 20,000 | 24,000 00 |
| 500 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn., | 50,000 | 71,000 00 |
| 440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn.,............ | 44,000 | 53,680 00 |
| 300 Shares Phœnix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn.............. | 30,000 | 35,550 00 |
| 250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., ............ | 25,000 | 33,750 00 |
| 150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'king Co. S'k, Hartf'd, Conn. | 7,500 | 12,000 00 |
| 140 Shares Ætna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.............. | 14,000 | 14,840 00 |
| 100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn.,.............................. | 5,000 | 5,900 00 |
| 200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,............ | 20,000 | 22,800 00 |
| 100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.,... | 10,000 | 12,400 00 |
| 200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,... | 10,000 | 11,800 00 |
| 100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn..... | 10,000 | 10,800 00 |
| 400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,................... | 40,000 | 47,600 00 |
| 300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City,.................... | 30,000 | 40,500 00 |
| 800 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City,.............. | 20,000 | 38,000 00 |
| 800 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, | 20,000 | 25,000 00 |
| 100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City,................. | 10,000 | 10,700 00 |
| 100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.................... | 10,000 | 15,000 00 |
| 200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City,........ | 20,000 | 22,000 00 |
| 100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City,.......... | 10,000 | 10,500 00 |
| 300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk S'k, N. Y. C'y, | 30,000 | 33,000 00 |
| 100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City,......... | 10,000 | 13,500 00 |
| 200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.................... | 20,000 | 21,000 00 |
| 1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, ........ | 30,000 | 34,200 00 |
| 200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y.,............... | 10,000 | 10,200 00 |
| 400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City,......... | 40,000 | 48,000 00 |
| 820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City,......... | 41,000 | 44,690 00 |
| 400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,....... | 20,000 | 27,000 00 |
| 300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City,............. | 30,000 | 31,800 00 |
| 200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City,......... | 10,000 | 11,000 00 |
| 300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,......... | 30,000 | 36,000 00 |
| 200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,......... | 20,000 | 22,400 00 |
| 200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City,... | 20,000 | 21,000 00 |
| 400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City,............. | 20,000 | 19,400 00 |
| 400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City,............. | 10,000 | 10,500 00 |
| 500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................... | 10,000 | 11,200 00 |
| 400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City,..................... | 20,000 | 24,000 00 |
| 150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, | 15,000 | 30,000 00 |
| 100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,......... | 10,000 | 19,000 00 |
| Total assets of Company,... | | $3,401,938 56 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,.. | None. |
| Losses adjusted and due,.................. | None. |
| Losses adjusted and not due,............ | 5,478 50 |
| Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,.......... | 122,625 02 |
| All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. | 200 00 |
| Total liabilities,.................................. | $128,303 52 |

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, } ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna Insurance Company.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, *President.*
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Secretary.*

[L.S.] Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, *Justice of the Peace.*
No. 20, Renewal.]

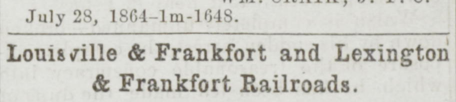
AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, *Auditor.*
August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

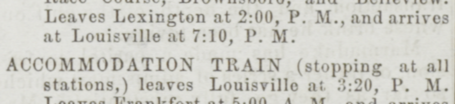
## Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.



**On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864**

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 3:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50, A. M.
FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, *Sup't.*
Monday, March 28, 1864.—tf

## Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.



ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
☞ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
SAMUEL GILL,
Jan. 9, 1864. *Superintendent.*

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR
## 1864.

| 1864. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednes'y. | Thursd'y. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| FEB | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | | | | | |
| M'R | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| APR | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| M'Y | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| JUN | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |

| 1864. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednes'y. | Thursd'y. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J'Y. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| AUG | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| SEP | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| OCT | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| NOV | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| DEC | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

## SETTLEMENTS!!

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## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos. Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, } SCT.

TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Harrod, living in said county, on the Harvie Mill road, three miles east of Jacksonville, and the same distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting house, ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old this spring, shoe on the right fore foot, small white spot on the right fore shoulder, with saddle, blanket and bridle on, when taken up. Appraised by me to One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, this 13th day of June, 1864.
LLOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C.
July 27, 1864.--349-tw&w3t*

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Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
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ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

| LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|
| Nicholasville .12:20 P. M. | Covington ....6:00 P. M. |
| Lexington .......1:10 P. M. | Chicago ........9:00 A. M. |
| Cincinnati........7:00 P. M. | St. Louis.....10:46 A. M. |

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!
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